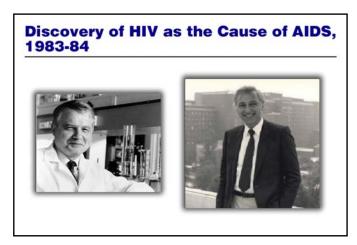


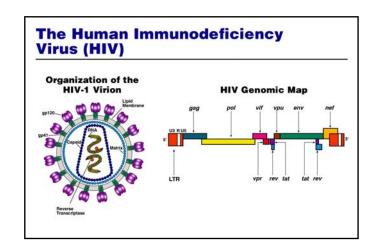
Advances in AIDS Research, 1981-2006 Etiology Diagnosis Molecular Virology and Epidemiology Pathogenesis Natural History Treatment Prevention

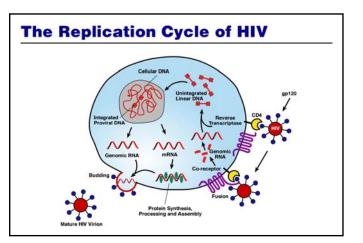
■ Vaccine Development

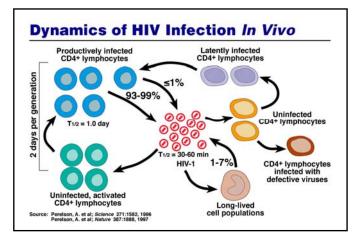


Immediate Importance of Blood Test for HIV

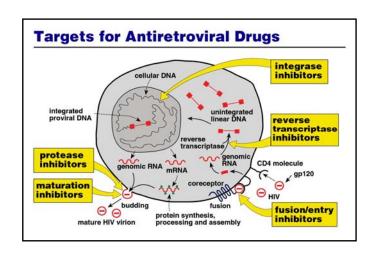
- Protect blood supply
- Diagnosis, especially early in disease
- Demonstration of extent of asymptomatic disease
- Epidemiological and natural history studies







Treatment of the HIV-Infected Individual



FDA-Approved Antiretroviral Drugs Abacavir Amprenavir Didanosine Atazanavir ■ Emtricitabine Fosamprenavir ■ Lamivudine Indinavir Stavudine Lopinavir Zidovudine Nelfinavir Zalcitabine Ritonavir ■ Tenofovir Saquinavir Tipranavir NNRTI ■ Darunavir (TMC114) Delavirdine ■ Efavirenz Combinations Nevirapine 5 available, combining 2 or 3 drugs **Fusion Inhibitor** e.g. Atripla: efavirenz + emtricitabine + tenofovir ■ Enfuvirtide (T-20)



Global Access to Antiretroviral Drugs in Low and Middle Income Countries is Improving

12/2002: 300,000 people on ARVs 12/2005: ~1.3 million people on ARVs

- In 2005, 250,000-350,000 deaths were averted because of recent treatment scale up.
- However, only 1 in 5 people in need of ARVs in low- and middle-income countries are receiving them.

Source: WHO, 3/2006

HIV Prevention Research

- Education and behavior modification
- Interruption of transmission from mother to child
- Treatment/prevention of drug/alcohol abuse
- Clean syringes (i.e. "needle exchange" programs)
- Circumcision
- Condoms, other barrier methods
- Topical microbicides
- Treatment of other sexually transmitted diseases
- Prophylactic antiretroviral therapy
- Vaccination

Looking Forward: Key Scientific Challenges

- Persistence of viral reservoir
- Early events in HIV infection
- New targets for drugs
- Topical microbicides
- Vaccines

Topical Microbicides

- Most HIV infections are spread by unprotected sex
- Current methods are male controlled and contraceptive
- Women have no means to protect themselves if their partners do not use male condoms or allow female condoms to be used
- Abstinence and being faithful are not likely to protect married women or those who are sexually abused

A Safe and Effective HIV Vaccine

- Critical to the effective control of HIV globally.
- The most important and difficult scientific challenge in AIDS research.







History will judge us as a global community by what we will do in the next 25 years as much as by what we have accomplished in the first 25 years.